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# **History Notes**

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**SEVENTH GRADE**

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# HISTORY NOTES

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SEVENTH GRADE



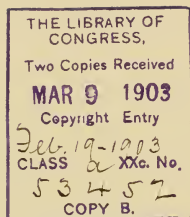
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BY

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# SEVENTH GRADE

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## **Polk's Administration.**

1. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected president by the Democrats, serving from 1845—49.

## **2. The War with Mexico.**

The **Causes** of the Mexican War were : (a) The admission of Texas to the United States, although its independence had not been acknowledged by Mexico. (b) The dispute over the ownership of the territory lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces River. When General Zachary Taylor occupied this disputed territory, war broke out.

## **Taylor's Campaign.**

The object of General Taylor's campaign was to hold the disputed territory and invade northern Mexico. All the battles of Taylor's campaign were fought in 1846, except the last battle, which was fought early in 1847. A few days before Congress declared war, Taylor fought two battles in the disputed territory, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in both of which he defeated General Arista, the Mexican commander. Shortly after, he crossed the Rio Grande, and after a severe battle, captured the city of Monterey (N. E. part of Mexico). Taylor was now ordered to send a large part of his troops to aid General Scott. Santa

Anna learned this fact and attacked him with an army four times as great as Taylor's, at Buena Vista (N. E. part of Mexico), but Taylor defeated him (1847). The result of Taylor's campaign was to hold the disputed territory and northeastern Mexico.

### **Scott's Campaign.**

The object of General Winfield Scott's campaign was to capture Mexico, the capital. This campaign was fought in 1847.

He landed at Vera Cruz (S. E. part of Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico), and took the city after bombarding it. Scott then began his march of two hundred miles toward the capital. At the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo (S. E. part of Mexico), Scott defeated Santa Anna.

Marching on toward the capital, Scott defeated the Mexicans at the village of Contreras, eight miles from the capital. That same day, the Americans defeated Santa Anna at the village of Churubusco, about three miles from the capital. Santa Anna was then granted an armistice, but as the Mexicans used it only to strengthen their works, Scott attacked the city, and after taking the castle of Chapultepec, entered the city in triumph. The result of Scott's campaign was the capture of Mexico and the ending of the war.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, near Mexico, the capital, in 1848. By the terms of this treaty, Mexico gave up all claims to Texas, and made the Rio Grande its western boundary. Mexico also gave the United States the vast territory called the Mexican Cession.

This Cession extended from the Rocky Mountains and the Rio Grande on the east, to the Pacific Ocean

on the west, and from Mexico on the south to the Oregon country on the north. In return, United States gave Mexico \$15,000,000.

### **3. Tariff Question.**

A tariff is a tax or duty on articles imported. The "American System" or protective tariff, made the duty on imported goods high enough to allow American manufacturers to compete with foreign goods. This "American System" was abolished in Polk's Administration, and a low Revenue Tariff was laid. This Revenue Tariff was intended to raise only enough money to carry on the government. It lasted until 1861.

### **4. Northern (Oregon) Boundary Settled.**

The Oregon country was bounded on the south by California, Nevada and Utah, on the east it was bounded by the Rocky Mountains, while its western boundary was the Pacific Ocean.

United States claimed Oregon because of Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River in 1792, and because of the exploring expedition made there by Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke in 1804-06. Dr. Marcus Whitman, an American missionary, by his winter journey in 1842 from Oregon to Washington, D. C., roused the country to secure Oregon, and brought back many emigrants with him. United States claimed as boundary line  $54^{\circ} 40'$ , but by treaty with England in Polk's Administration (1846), the parallel of  $49^{\circ}$  was taken as the northern boundary line.

### **5. Wilmot Proviso.**

In 1846, David Wilmot, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, proposed in Congress that slavery should be prohibited in territory to be acquired from Mexico.

It was not adopted, but it greatly aroused the feeling for and against slavery.

## **6. Discovery of Gold.**

Gold was discovered in 1848 by James Marshall, in digging a mill-race for a saw-mill for Captain Sutter in the valley of the Sacramento, California. As a result, population flocked from all over the world to California, which soon developed into an important state with the great seaport of San Francisco. Many of the emigrants turned their efforts to agriculture, which soon became of more value to the state than gold mining.

## **7. Inventions.**

In Polk's Administration, Elias Howe of Massachusetts, invented the sewing machine. Its effect was to cheapen the price of clothing, by diminishing the labor in sewing. In this administration, Richard Hoe of New York, invented the type-revolving, steam printing press, which could print 15,000 newspapers per hour. This cheapened the price of printing, making books and newspapers more common, and thus influencing and educating the people. This press took the place of the hand press formerly in use.

## **Taylor and Fillmore's Administration.**

1. **Zachary Taylor**, of Louisiana, the hero of the Mexican War, was elected by the Whig party, and died after serving a little over a year, from 1849 to 1850. He was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, of New York, the Vice-President, who served as President from 1850 to 1853.

## **2. Slavery was the chief political question.**

Every time a state was to be admitted, the slavery question led to disputes in Congress. Each side wanted to increase its votes in Congress by admitting new states, holding its views, and by keeping out those holding contrary opinions. California applied for admission as a state, and to allay the strife on this and other points, Henry Clay, United States Senator from Kentucky, proposed in Congress his "Omnibus Bill," or Compromise of 1850. Its chief features were (1) the admission of California as a free state; (2) the formation of Utah and New Mexico into territories, leaving the people of each to decide whether to have slavery or not; (3) the prohibition of all slave trade in the District of Columbia; (4) the passing of a law which would provide for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves.

**3. The Fugitive Slave Law** punished any person who assisted a slave to escape from his owner, and required the arrest and return of all fugitive slaves to their owners. The effect of the law was to strengthen the anti-slavery party, as the North opposed it strongly.

## **4. Anti-Slavery Leaders.**

William H. Seward, a prominent lawyer, was United States Senator from New York in 1849-61. He opposed slavery, voting against both the Omnibus Bill in 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in 1856. He was Secretary of State in Lincoln's administration, settling the Trent affair creditably.

One of the Booth party of conspirators stabbed Seward while ill in bed, the same night Lincoln was shot, but failed to kill him.

Johnson continued Seward as Secretary of State. In 1867, Congress, acting on Seward's advice, purchased Alaska.

Charles Sumner, a lawyer, succeeded Webster as U. S. Senator from Massachusetts in 1851. He opposed slavery, and voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854. He was one of the founders of the Republican party. In 1856, in his speech on "The Crime against Kansas", he spoke severely against one of the South Carolina Senators. A few days later, this man's nephew, Preston S. Brooks, a S.C. Representative, beat Sumner who was working at his desk, so severely on the head with a cane, that he was unable to return to the Senate for four years. (Brooks was censured by Congress, resigned, and was at once re-elected by South Carolina.)

Salmon P. Chase, a lawyer, became U. S. Senator from Ohio. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in 1856. He opposed slavery, voting against the Omnibus Bill in 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854. Lincoln made him his Secretary of the Treasury, where he rendered valuable service to the nation by his financial abilities. The credit of the United States was low, then, but by Chase's plan of issuing "Greenbacks" (Treasury notes), much money was raised.

Later, Lincoln made him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

## **Pierce's Administration.**

1. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was elected President by the Democrats, serving from 1853 to 1857.

Slavery continued the chief political question.

## **2. Gadsden Purchase.**

To settle the disputed boundary line between Mexico and United States, General James Gadsden, in 1853, negotiated a treaty with Mexico, by which we secured a large tract of land in the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico (south of the Gila River), paying in return ten million dollars to Mexico.

## **3. Kansas-Nebraska Act.**

Stephen Douglas, the Democratic U. S. Senator from Illinois, introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into Congress in 1854. There had been violent disputes in Congress regarding slavery from 1820 on.

Each party wished to increase its votes in Congress and prevent the votes of the other party from increasing. The quarrel was renewed every time a state or territory was organized.

Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Bill provided for the organization of two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, allowing the people of each territory to decide for themselves as to whether to permit slavery or not. As the early settlers were sometimes called squatters, this manner of leaving the question to be settled by them was called "squatter sovereignty." The bill violated the Missouri Compromise, which prohibited slavery in that region, but it became a law.

The **result** was to lead to a bitter conflict in Kansas. Both the slavery and anti-slavery parties sent settlers to Kansas, and fighting went on for three years.



John Brown, the Abolitionist, took part in this conflict. Finally, the anti-slavery party won, and Kansas was admitted as a free state in 1861. The Kansas-Nebraska Act further widened the breach between the North and the South.

### **Buchanan's Administration.**

1. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was elected President by the Democrats, serving from 1857 to 1861.

The Slavery question continued the chief political question.

### **2. Dred Scott Decision.**

Dred Scott was a slave whose master moved from the slave state of Missouri, to the free state of Illinois. Later, when his master returned to Missouri, Dred Scott claimed his residence in the free state of Illinois had made him free. The case was taken to court. Finally, the U. S. Supreme Court, with Roger Taney as Chief Justice, decided that a slave was only a piece of property, and therefore, a slave-owner could take his slaves where he pleased. This decision in 1857 roused the North, for according to it, slave-owners could have slaves in any part of the Union.

### **3. John Brown's Raid.**

John Brown, who had fought against the slavery party in Kansas, went, in 1859, to Harper's Ferry, in northern Virginia on the Potomac River, in order to start an insurrection among the slaves. The old man with twenty followers seized the U. S. Arsenal there, but it was soon retaken, and Brown with six followers was hanged. While the North did not approve of his attempt, his fate aroused much sympathy there.

#### 4. First Atlantic Cable.

Cyrus W. Field, of New York, after many experiments, succeeded in laying a cable on the bed of the ocean between Newfoundland and Ireland, in 1858. After a few weeks, it failed to work. Mr. Field continued his efforts, until in 1866, a successful cable was laid. The cable permitted rapid communication between the two continents.

5. In Buchanan's administration (1859), **silver** was discovered in Nevada, leading to the rapid settlement of that territory, and **petroleum** was discovered in Pennsylvania.

#### 6. Writers of Buchanan's Administration.

**John Lothrop Motley**, a historian, wrote "The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

**Ralph Waldo Emerson**, an essayist, wrote "Representative Men," besides numerous essays on various subjects, such as "Compensation" and "History."

**James Russell Lowell**, a poet, wrote "The First Snowfall," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," and "The Biglow Papers."

(**Note.** Bryant, Whittier, Holmes, Hawthorne, Bancroft, Prescott, Lowell, Motley, Emerson, Longfellow, Cooper, and Irving are the twelve greatest American writers. The first nine of these were born in Massachusetts. Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, but lived in Massachusetts. Cooper and Irving lived in New York state. All except Irving and Whittier had a college education. Most of them held prominent positions. Thus, Bryant was Editor of the "New York Evening Post", Dr. Holmes and Mr. Longfellow were professors in Harvard College, Bancroft was U. S. Minister to England and to Berlin, Lowell was U. S. Minister to Spain and to England, Motley was U. S. Minister to Austria and England, Irving was U. S. Minister to Spain, while Hawthorne was U. S. Consul at Liverpool.)

## 7. Presidential Election of 1860.

This election was very exciting. The South threatened to secede if a Republican President was elected. The Democratic Party was split into two factions. One faction nominated John C. Breckinridge, and the other faction nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The Republicans succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, with Hannibal Hamlin of Maine as Vice-President.

As soon as this was known, South Carolina seceded from the Union, and soon Georgia and the five Gulf States followed. In February, 1861, delegates from these seven states met at Montgomery, Alabama, and organized their new government, calling it the **“Confederate States of America.”**

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was made Vice-President, and when Virginia seceded in 1861, Richmond was made the Confederate Capital.

## 8. Conditions of the Country at the opening of the Civil War.

The U. S. forts and arsenals were being everywhere seized by the South, and President Buchanan did not interfere. Various efforts were made to conciliate the South, but none succeeded.

**Fort Sumter** in Charleston harbor was threatened by General Beauregard and his forces. Buchanan sent an unarmed steamer, the *Star of the West*, with supplies for Fort Sumter, but the Confederates fired on it, and drove it back. Thus the South had all preparations made for war, while the North did nothing, awaiting the inauguration of Lincoln.

## Lincoln's Administration.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was elected by the Republican party, serving from 1861 to 1865.

## The Civil War, 1861—1865.

The two great **causes** of the Civil War were slavery, and the doctrine of State Rights.

**Slavery** was the chief cause. The South was an agricultural section, and used slave labor. The North was mainly a manufacturing section, and required no slave labor. This produced a conflict of interests and opinions. Slavery began at Jamestown, in 1619, when Dutch traders brought twenty negroes there.

The invention of the cotton-gin, in 1793, made cotton a great production in the South, and increased the need of slaves.

The quarrel over slavery was shown in the Constitution itself, in the ordinance of 1787, in the Missouri Compromise of 1820, in the rise of the Abolitionist Party in 1832, in the annexation of Texas in 1845, in the Wilmot Proviso in 1846, in the "Omnibus Bill" of 1850, in the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, in the Dred Scott Decision in 1857, and in John Brown's Raid in 1859. (The Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment deal with the abolishing of slavery.)

By the **doctrine of State Rights**, we mean the opinion that the United States was only a voluntary league of states, and that any state might, if it wished, disobey any act of Congress, or might secede from the Union when it desired. According to this doctrine, the State government was independent of the Federal government. The Southern States all held this view,

while the North rejected this idea entirely, believing in an indissoluble Union.

The immediate causes of the outbreak of hostilities were the election of Lincoln, the secession of the Southern States, and the attack on Fort Sumter.

### **Fort Sumter** (see Buchanan's Administration.)

Lincoln, a month after his inauguration, notified the governor of South Carolina that he intended to send provisions to Fort Sumter. Jefferson Davis then directed General Beauregard to demand Fort Sumter's surrender, and in case it refused, to fire on it. As Major Anderson refused to surrender the fort, it was bombarded for thirty-four hours, and Anderson was forced to surrender April 14, 1861.

### **Call for Troops.**

The day following the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln issued a proclamation for 75,000 troops to serve three months, and four times as many as this volunteered.

### **Secession of other States.**

When Lincoln called for troops, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina seceded, making eleven seceded states.

### **The Blockade.**

In April, 1861, Lincoln declared the entire Southern coast in a state of blockade. The purpose of the blockade was to prevent the importing of war supplies to the South, and to prevent the exporting of cotton and other products from the South, thus ruining its commerce, and impoverishing it.

The great events of the blockade were the Monitor and Merrimac battle (1862), capture of New Orleans (1862), capture of Mobile (1864), capture of Fort Fisher at Wilmington, N. C. (1865). From the end of 1862, the blockade was very strict, as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Wilmington were the only coast cities, not yet taken by the Union.

### **Protective Tariff Legislation.**

The low Revenue Tariff was changed by Congress, and a high War Tariff was passed in Lincoln's administration, so that by the end of the war, the tariff was almost three times as great as in Buchanan's administration.

### **Paper Money.**

As the expenses of the government varied from one to three million dollars daily, heavy taxes were laid. Money was also raised by borrowing, bonds being issued, which paid a high rate of interest.

The government also issued paper money or "greenbacks." These two methods were the ideas of Salmon P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury. Gold was soon at a premium as the war continued, and "greenbacks" sank in value, so that in July, 1864, a dollar note was worth only thirty-five cents in gold.

**1. 1861.** In **western Virginia** the people favored the Union. General McClellan and General Rosecrans defeated the Confederates in several battles, driving them out of that region. A state was formed from this part of Virginia, and admitted in 1863 as West Virginia.

## **2. Operations in Missouri, 1861.**

General Lyons saved the state of Missouri to the Union. He prevented the Confederates from capturing the Arsenal at St. Louis. After several minor battles, General Lyons, with a smaller force, attacked the Confederates at **Wilson's Creek**, in S. W. Missouri, in 1861, but was defeated and killed. By the exertions of General Fremont, Hunter and Halleck, the Confederates under Price were driven into Arkansas, leaving Missouri in the Union.

## **3. Battle of Bull Run.**

The Union forces under General McDowell began their march towards Richmond, but they only reached Manassas Junction, (N. Va.), July, 1861, when they met the Confederates under General Beauregard. The Confederates when reinforced by General Joseph Johnston, utterly defeated the Union troops. General Thomas Jackson won his title of "Stonewall Jackson" in this battle. This battle is also called the battle of Bull Run, from the small stream near by. Its effect was to encourage the South and to make the North more determined, Lincoln calling at once for 500,000 men.

## **4. The Trent Affair.**

In order to secure help from Europe, the South, late in 1861, sent Messrs. Mason and Slidell, to urge its cause. Escaping to Havana, they there went on the British ship Trent, to sail to England. When the Trent was out at sea, Captain Wilkes, of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto, seized Mason and Slidell, and took them to Boston. England considered this action as an insult to her flag, and demanded their release.



Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, returned them and said Captain Wilkes acted without orders. This prevented any war with England.

### **Chronology of 1861 (for reference, only)**

January-May, Secession of 10 States (S. C. seceded in December, 1860.)

Kansas admitted, January.

Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Confederacy, February 18.

Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4.

Fort Sumter surrendered, April 14.

Lincoln declared a blockade of Southern ports, April 19.

Battle of Bull Run, July 21.

Wilson's Creek battle, August 10.

West Virginia operations, June-September.

Mason and Slidell seized, November 8.

## **1862. Operations in the West.**

### **1. Grant's Campaign.**

The object of Grant's campaign in 1862 was to open up the Mississippi River, and to separate the states west of it from the rest of the Confederacy. In N. W. Tennessee were two forts, **Fort Henry** on the Tennessee River, and **Fort Donelson** on the Cumberland River. Commodore Foote with his iron-clad gun-boats captured Fort Henry in February. Grant, aided by Foote's gun-boats, attacked Fort Donelson a week later, and after three days' bombardment, General Buckner had to surrender the fort and its garrison of 15,000.

Grant advanced his army southward, and in April, 1862, fought a great battle at **Shiloh** or Pittsburg Landing (S. W. Tennessee). In the second day of the battle, Buell re-enforced Grant, and the Confeder-

ates under General Albert Johnston were defeated. In this battle about 100,000 men fought, and over 20,000 were killed or wounded. General Albert Johnston was among those killed. The result of Grant's Campaign was to hold Tennessee, and to greatly encourage the North.

2. The **gun-boats** under Foote, after taking Fort Henry and aiding in capturing Fort Donelson, soon attacked **Island No. 10** (in Mississippi River, N. W. of Tennessee). Aided by land forces under Pope, this was taken in April. The flotilla proceeded down the Mississippi, and defeated the Confederate fleet at **Memphis**, which was then occupied by the Union forces. The result of these battles was the control of the river as far as Memphis (S. W. Tennessee.)

### **Coast Operations in 1862.**

1. A very important coast operation in 1862 was the battle between the **Monitor and Merrimac**.

The Merrimac had been a U. S. vessel, sunk by the Confederates in the harbor of Norfolk, Va. They afterwards raised it, covered it with iron, gave it an iron prow and called it the Virginia. In March, 1862, under the command of Commodore Franklin Buchanan, it entered Hampton Roads (that part of Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the James River), and destroyed the wooden war vessels, the Cumberland and the Congress. That same night the Monitor, commanded by Lieutenant John L. Worden, entered Hampton Roads. It was iron-clad, with a low deck and a central, iron-clad revolving turret, with two guns. It was built in New York by the Swedish inventor, Captain John Ericsson. After a four hours'

battle, (Sunday March 9), the Merrimac had to withdraw, although not destroyed. The effect of the battle was to save the northern ports which would have been at the mercy of the Merrimac. As a result of this battle, wooden war vessels were withdrawn by the nations, and iron-clads took their place.

(Note. The Confederates blew up the Merrimac when they evacuated Norfolk in May, 1862, during McClellan's campaign. The Monitor sank in a gale at sea, near Cape Hatteras, December, 1862.)

2. **New Orleans** was the most important Southern port. It was defended by Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, seventy miles down the Mississippi. Below the forts, heavy iron chains were stretched across the river, while above the forts fifteen war vessels guarded the river.

In April, 1862, a land and naval expedition was sent against it, Commodore David G. Farragut commanding the fleet of forty-seven vessels, while General Benjamin Butler commanded the land forces. After the forts had been bombarded in vain for six days, Farragut determined to pass them by night, and after a terrible battle, succeeded in doing so. Next attacking the Confederate war vessels above the forts, he destroyed the greater part of them, and forced New Orleans to surrender. The city was then occupied by General Butler with his army.

3. Numerous places were captured on the coast during 1862, and by the end of this year, the only coast cities that the Confederates held were Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Wilmington. This made the blockade very successful.

4. The Confederate cruiser, **Alabama**, was built in Liverpool, England, and its crew was mainly Englishmen. It was commanded by Captain Semmes and did great damage to Union vessels, destroying between 1862 and 1864, over sixty vessels with their cargoes. In 1864, the **Kearsarge**, commanded by Captain John A. Winslow (Union), destroyed the **Alabama** in a great naval battle near Cherbourg, off the coast of N. W. France. The depredations of the **Alabama** led to the **Alabama Claims**. (See Grant's Administration.)

### **Operations in the East in 1862.**

#### **1. McClellan's Campaign (March-August, 1862.)**

The object of McClellan's campaign was to capture Richmond. His army of 120,000 moved by boats to Fortress Monroe (on Chesapeake Bay, near the James River). This campaign is sometimes called the Peninsular Campaign, because it was fought in the peninsula between the York and the James Rivers, in S. Virginia. McClellan first besieged **Yorktown**, but the Confederates under Magruder evacuated it after delaying McClellan a month here. Norfolk was evacuated about the same time. The Union army advanced to within seven miles of Richmond, producing a panic there. Instead of attacking the city at once, McClellan waited for reinforcements under McDowell. **General Jackson**, in order to prevent this reinforcement, raided the **Shenandoah Valley**. This produced a panic in Washington, and McDowell was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley. Jackson retreated in safety, having accomplished his object. **General Robert E. Lee** had meanwhile become the Confederate Commander. Jackson now joined Lee in attacking McClellan, be-

ginning the **Seven Days' Battles**. After the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mills, McClellan retreated toward the James, with Lee in pursuit.

On July 1, 1862, the battle of Malvern Hill was fought, in which Lee was defeated. This ended the Seven Days' Battle. The result of the campaign was a Union failure, as Richmond was not taken.

## 2. Pope's Campaign (1862).

Pope was now given command of the army in Virginia, whose purpose was to capture Richmond. Lee sent Jackson against him and McClellan was ordered north to join Pope. Lee then joined Jackson, and attacked Pope at **Bull Run** before McClellan arrived. After a two days' fight, Pope was defeated, and withdrew to Washington (August, 1862.)

## 3. Invasion of the North, 1862.

When McClellan withdrew from Richmond, Lee went northward, and defeated Pope at the battle of Bull Run, in northern Virginia. He then advanced into Maryland, hoping to win that state for the Confederates. McClellan was given the Union command again, and attacked Lee and Jackson at **Antietam Creek**, a branch of the Potomac in S. Maryland, September, 1862, near Sharpsburg. The result was a Union success, but not a decided one. Each side lost over 12,000 men, and Lee had to withdraw across the Potomac into Virginia.

4. After the battle of Antietam, Lincoln issued his preliminary **Emancipation Proclamation**, in which he declared that on January 1, 1863, all slaves in states at war with the Union should be free.

## 5. Burnside's Campaign, (1862).

Lincoln desired to have Lee pursued more rapidly, and he removed McClellan from command, giving it to General Burnside. The object of Burnside's campaign was to capture Richmond. Lee located himself strongly at **Fredericksburg** on the Rappahannock River (N. E. Virginia). Burnside crossed the river and attacked him here in December, 1862, but the Union army was defeated with great loss (12,000).

### Chronology of 1862.

Fort Henry captured, February 6.  
Fort Donelson captured, February 16.  
Monitor and Merrimac battle, March 9.  
Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7.  
Island No. 10 captured, April 7.  
New Orleans captured, April 25.  
Yorktown taken, May 4.  
Lee succeeds Johnston, June 3.  
Seven Days' Battles, June 25 - July 1.  
Second battle of Bull Run, August 29-30.  
Battle of Antietam, September 17.  
Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13.

### 1863. 1. Hooker's Campaign.

General Burnside was removed at his own request and General Joseph Hooker took the command. The object of his campaign was to capture Richmond. In 1863, at **Chancellorsville** (N. E. Virginia), he fought Lee and Jackson. His army was twice as large as Lee's, but Hooker was utterly defeated. In this battle Jackson was mortally wounded, being shot in mistake by his own men.

## 2. Lee's Second Invasion, 1863.

After winning the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, Lee felt strong enough to again invade the North. Leaving Virginia, he marched through Maryland into Pennsylvania. General Hooker resigned and George G. Meade was given command of the Union forces. At **Gettysburg**, in S. Pennsylvania, July 1, 1863, the Union forces met the Confederates, and began a terrible three days' battle. General Reynolds (Union) was killed in the first day's fight, and the defeated Union forces occupied Cemetery Hill, where Meade with the greater part of his army joined them during the night. The Confederates were stationed on Seminary Ridge. July 2, Lee sent General Longstreet to capture the hill, Little Round Top, but he was repulsed by General Sickles. The fighting continued at other points until 10 o'clock that night. On the third day (July 3), Lee sent General Pickett about noon with 15,000 men to attack General Hancock on Cemetery Hill. After fearful slaughter, the Confederates were defeated and the battle was over. This was the most important battle of the war. Lee was utterly defeated and was forced to retreat into Virginia, ending the invasion. (Union loss, 23,000, Confederate loss, 30,000).

## 3. Grant's Campaign in 1863.

General Grant remained in Tennessee and Mississippi, after winning the battle of Shiloh in 1862. His great work in 1863 was to capture **Vicksburg** (W. Mississippi on Mississippi River). Assisted by General Sherman, he defeated General Pemberton and General Joseph E. Johnston, separately, in several



battles, and succeeded in shutting Pemberton up in Vicksburg.

The siege lasted six weeks. Finally, on July 4, the city surrendered, being unable to endure any longer the famine and the terrible Union bombardment.

**Port Hudson**, in S. E. Louisiana on the Mississippi River, after a long siege, surrendered to General Banks, in 1863, a few days after Vicksburg's surrender. This opened all the Mississippi River, putting it entirely under the control of the North.

### **Chronology of 1863.**

Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1.

Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-3.

West Virginia admitted as a State, June 19.

Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.

Vicksburg surrendered, July 4.

Port Hudson surrendered, July 8.

### **1. 1864. Operations in the East.**

Early in 1864, Grant was made commander-in-chief of the entire Union forces. He then began a campaign in Virginia, with the object of capturing Richmond and destroying Lee's army. Grant's army was almost twice the size of Lee's, but Lee had the advantage of position. The first battle was the battle of the **Wilderness** (in N. E. Virginia), the region being so called because of its dense forests. Grant was assisted by Meade and Sheridan in this battle. The battle lasted two days, with great loss to both Lee and Grant, and the result was indecisive. A few weeks later, the two armies fought at **Cold Harbor**, nine miles from Richmond. Here Grant was badly defeated by Lee.

Grant now moved to the James River and tried to capture **Petersburg**, a city twenty-three miles south

of Richmond. Lee prevented its capture, and Grant began the siege of the place June, 1864. The greatest event of the siege during 1864, was the explosion of the mine (July 30), dug by the Union troop under one of the enemy's forts. The Union forces rushed into this gap or chasm of nearly two hundred feet to take the city, but were driven back with great slaughter. (See 1865.)

## 2. Early's Invasion or Raid.

In July 1864, Lee, hoping to draw Grant away from Petersburg, sent Early up the Shenandoah Valley (N. W. Virginia), to threaten Washington. He came very near Washington but did not attack it. After burning Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, he retreated into the Shenandoah Valley again. General Philip Sheridan was now sent against Early by Grant, and defeated Early at **Winchester** (N. W. Virginia), September, 1864. In October, 1864, Early surprised and defeated the Union troops at **Cedar Creek** while Sheridan was absent at Winchester, twenty miles distant. Sheridan heard the noise of the battle and returned in time to turn back his retreating army. They then attacked the surprised Confederates, and utterly defeated them. As a result of Sheridan's campaign, Early's army was destroyed, and the Shenandoah laid waste. In 1865, Sheridan rejoined Grant at Petersburg.

## 3. Operations in the South.

### Sherman's Campaign (1864-65).

In 1864, while Grant was fighting Lee, in Virginia, General William T. Sherman was fighting General Johnston in Georgia.

The object of Sherman's campaign was to capture Atlanta, destroy the Confederate army in Georgia, and lay the region waste. Sherman's army numbered 100,000. After five battles in N. W. Georgia, Johnston had to retire to Atlanta. The Confederate Government then put General Hood in place of Johnston. After defeating Hood three times, Sherman seized **Atlanta**, September, 1864. This was an important capture, as nearly all the war supplies of the South were made in Atlanta's mills and foundries, which Sherman destroyed.

Thinking to draw Sherman out of Georgia, Hood invaded Tennessee, but Sherman refused to leave. In November, Sherman began his march across Georgia, destroying railroads and supplies, and laying waste the whole country, for a month. In December, 1864, he captured **Savannah**. In 1865, he marched northward into South Carolina, and in February seized and burned **Columbia**, its capital.

Charleston was then evacuated by the Confederates and seized by the Union forces. Sherman continued his march into North Carolina, and defeated Johnston at **Goldsboro** in E. North Carolina (March, 1865). About a month later, on learning of Lee's surrender, Johnston likewise surrendered.

The effect of Sherman's campaign was to destroy the resources of the South, and to conquer the Southern forces there.

(**Note.** In 1864, after Hood left Georgia, he advanced into **Nashville**, Tennessee, where he besieged General Thomas for two weeks. Thomas then attacked him, and after a two days' battle (December, 1864), defeated and destroyed Hood's army.)

#### 4. Coast Operations of 1864.

In August, 1864, Admiral Farragut led his fleet past the terrible fire of forts defending **Mobile** (S. W. Alabama). He compelled the surrender of the gun-boats there and the iron-plated ram **Tennessee**, commanded by Commodore Franklin Buchanan, and succeeded in closing this important port.

In 1864, the **Alabama** was sunk by the **Kearsarge**. (See 1862.)

#### Chronology of 1864.

Grant was made commander in-chief, March 3.

Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6.

Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3.

Alabama sunk by the **Kearsarge**, June 19.

Early invades Maryland, July 5.

Mine disaster at Petersburg, July 30.

Farragut's naval victory at Mobile, August 5.

Sherman captures Atlanta, September 2.

Sheridan's battle at Cedar Creek, October 19.

Battle of Nashville, December 15-16.

Sherman captures Savannah, December 21.

#### 1. 1865. Ending of the War.

Late in 1864, **Fort Fisher**, which defended the the harbor of Wilmington (North Carolina), was attacked unsuccessfully by Admiral Porter's vessels and General Butler's land forces. In January, 1865, Porter, assisted by General Terry's army, captured the fort, and Wilmington, the last Confederate port, had to surrender.

2. The siege of Petersburg had begun June, 1864. On April 1, Sheridan, after a severe battle, drove Lee from **Five Forks**, twelve miles from Petersburg. Lee saw he could not hold Richmond much longer. On

April 2, Grant made an attack along the whole line in front of Petersburg, and carried the works. That night the Confederate government and army evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, and on April 3, the Union troops entered them, after their long siege.

3. Lee hoped to be able to join Johnston in North Carolina, and continue the war. Grant, however, pursued and overtook him, and Lee surrendered April 9, 1865, at **Appomattox Court House** (S. W. Virginia).

4. On April 14, Lincoln, at a performance in Ford's Theatre, Washington, was shot by an actor, John Wilkes Booth, dying in a few hours. Lincoln had been reelected in 1864, and had just begun his second term. His death deprived North and South of a wise, just, and generous leader.

Booth belonged to a band of eight conspirators, one of whom made an unsuccessful attempt to kill Mr. Seward. Booth escaped, but was found after a few days in a barn and shot, after refusing to surrender. Three of the conspirators were hanged, together with Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, at whose house the plot was made.

5. Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia, in May 1865, and after two years' imprisonment in Fortress Monroe, was released.

### **Chronology of 1865.**

Capture of Fort Fisher, January 15.

Capture of Columbia, February 17

Evacuation of Charleston, February 17.

Battle of Goldsboro, March 21.

Battle of Five Forks, April 1.

Capture of Richmond, April 3.

Lee's surrender to Grant, April 9.  
Assassination of Lincoln, April 14.  
Johnston's surrender to Sherman, April 26.  
Thirteenth Amendment ratified, December.

### Johnson's Administration.

1. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, elected Vice-President by the Republican Party in 1864, became President at Lincoln's death, serving until 1869. Johnson was a Southern Democrat, but was opposed to the Confederates during the war.

2. In January, 1865, Congress had passed the **Thirteenth Amendment** to the United States Constitution. This abolished slavery throughout the United States, becoming a part of the Constitution, December, 1865, when ratified by the States.

3. The great question of Johnson's administration was **Reconstruction**. By reconstruction we mean readmitting the seceded states to the Union, and reorganizing their government.

While Congress was not in session, Johnson issued a Proclamation of pardon to the people of the seceded states, if they agreed to obey the Constitution. When conventions in the various seceded states ratified the Thirteenth Amendment, and repealed the secession ordinances, Johnson declared that these states were once more members of the Union. Congress on assembling declared that such action was not sufficient to readmit these states. The **Fourteenth Amendment** was passed, by which the negroes were made citizens of the United States. This Amendment also declared that all who had broken their oath of allegiance to the United States, by engaging in war

against it, were ineligible to hold any state or national office.

Tennessee had been admitted in 1866, and Congress in 1867, organized a military government for the remaining ten states. This military government was to continue in these states until they ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. In 1868, six states complied and were readmitted. (See Grant's Administration).

4. In Johnson's Administration, **Alaska** was purchased from Russia for seven million dollars. This region, rich in gold, timber, fur and fish, lies in the northwestern part of North America.

5. **The Atlantic Cable** (1866) was laid successfully. (See Buchanan's Administration.)

(**Note.** When Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act, forbidding the President to remove certain office holders without the Senate's consent, Johnson in defiance removed Stanton, Secretary of War. For this the President was impeached. The Senate tried him but lacked one vote of convicting him.)

## **Grant's Administration.**

1. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, was elected by the Republicans in 1868, serving two terms from 1869 to 1877.

2. In Grant's Administration, the **Fifteenth Amendment**, which Congress had adopted in the closing weeks of Johnson's Administration, was ratified by the states. This Amendment gave negroes the right to vote.

3. **Reconstruction** was completed in 1870, when the remaining four seceded states, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, ratified the Thirteenth, Four-



teenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and were readmitted to the Union.

#### 4. **Alabama Claims.** (See 1862.)

After the Civil War was ended, United States demanded payment from England for the damages done to her commerce by the privateer *Alabama*. Commissioners from both countries met at Washington, and in 1871, they signed the **Treaty of Washington**, by which it was agreed to refer the "Alabama Claims" to a board of arbitration. This was to consist of five arbitrators, one being appointed by United States, one by England, one by Italy, one by Switzerland, and one by Brazil. The commission met in **Geneva** (Switzerland), in 1872, and their decision was that England should pay United States \$15,500,000.

5. The **Central and Union Pacific Railroad** was begun during the Civil War. The Union Pacific extended from Omaha (Nebraska) to Ogden, Utah. The Central Pacific extended from San Francisco to Ogden. The two roads were completed and connected at Ogden in 1869. Other lines extend eastward to the Atlantic. The effect of this railroad was great, leading to increased emigration to the western part of United States, and the development of its agricultural and mineral wealth.

#### 5. **Centennial Exhibition.**

To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, an Exhibition was held in Philadelphia in 1876. It was of great value, as it showed to all nations the resources of the United States, and its progress. The United

States also learned much from the various foreign nations that exhibited.

## **6. Presidential Election of 1876.**

The Republican candidate for President in 1876 was Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and the Democratic candidate was Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. Both parties claimed the victory, as the votes of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oregon were claimed by each. The dispute was referred to Congress to settle, and it appointed an Electoral Commission, consisting of five national Senators, five national Representatives, and five Judges of the United States Supreme Court. By a vote of eight to seven, the Commission declared Hayes elected.

## **Hayes's Administration.**

1. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was elected by the Republicans, serving from 1877 to 1881.

## **2. Resumption of Specie Payment.**

By specie, we mean gold or silver coin. During the Civil War, the government did not have enough gold and silver to meet its expenses. It therefore issued paper money. At one time, the credit of the Union government sank so low that a paper dollar was worth only thirty-five cents in gold. After the war, the credit of the government improved. In 1875, Congress had passed a bill declaring that from January 1, 1879, paper money was to be redeemable in coin at United States Treasury for its face value. Since that date, paper money has been worth its face value in gold.

### **3. New Applications of Electricity.**

The telephone, invented by Alexander Bell for conversation at long distances, was shown first in 1876. About the same time, Thomas A. Edison applied electricity to lighting purposes. The use of electricity as a motor for cars and machinery, came about ten years later.

### **4. Growth of the Country.**

In 1880, the growth since the foundation of the government was shown in the increased population (from 3,000,000 to 45,000,000), in the increased number of states (from 13 to 38), in the extent of country settled, in the number of inventions, in the steady increase of railroads, and the consequent development of the mineral, agricultural, and forest wealth of the nation, in the great growth of its manufactures and its commerce, and in the improvement and growth of the literature and of the educational advantages for the people. (Explain each fully.)

### **Garfield's and Arthur's Administrations.**

1. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was elected President, serving from March 4, 1881 to September, 1881. Guiteau, an unsuccessful applicant for a government position, shot the President in July, 1881. On the death of Garfield in September, the Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, of New York, succeeded, serving from 1881 to 1885.

### **2. Civil Service Reform Bill.**

By Civil Service Reform, we mean improvement in the work, character and mode of appointment of government officers. Congress, influenced by the

death of Garfield, passed in Arthur's Administration (1883), a Civil Service Act. According to this, public examinations were to be held for certain positions, and no one could be appointed to these positions who had not passed such an examination. It also provided that persons could not be removed from these positions for political reasons only. At first, the Act applied only to a few positions, but in Cleveland's second term, it was made to apply to nearly all the minor offices under the government.

### **Cleveland's Administration.**

1. Grover Cleveland, of New York, was elected by the Democratic Party, serving from 1885 to 1889.

2. Cleveland in 1887, in his message to Congress, showed that the revenues of the government were much greater than were really needed. He thought that Congress should remove the **tariff** on raw materials, and make it lower on the necessities of life. The House thereupon passed the Mills Bill, which lowered the tariff greatly. The Senate voted against the bill, and it therefore failed to become a law.

3. In 1886, after the death of Vice-President Hendricks, Congress passed a **Presidential Succession Law**. This provided that the members of the President's Cabinet were to succeed to the Presidency until the next election, in case there was no President or Vice-President (owing to death or other cause). The Cabinet Members would succeed in the following order: (1) Secretary of State, (2) Secretary of the Treasury, (3) Secretary of War, (4) Attorney-General, (5) Postmaster-General, (6) Secretary of the Navy, (7) Secretary of the Interior.

#### 4. Chinese Exclusion Act.

The Chinese, who work for very low wages, took the place of American laborers in many of the western states. There was great opposition to them, especially in California, and Congress, in Cleveland's Administration (1888), passed an Act which forbade their entrance into the United States.

#### Harrison's Administration.

1. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was elected President by the Republican Party, serving from 1885 to 1889.

2. In 1890, a new Tariff, called the **McKinley Tariff**, was adopted by Congress. It was drawn up by Wm. McKinley, who was member of Congress from Ohio. By it, sugar was admitted free of duty. On wool, the duty was made higher to protect American manufacturers. One of its ideas was the **reciprocity measure**. Reciprocity treaties could be made with another nation, admitting certain of its exports into the United States without paying any duty, if that country admitted certain exports from the United States, without any duty.

#### Cleveland's Second Administration.

1. Grover Cleveland was reelected by the Democratic Party, serving from 1893 to 1897.

2. **Civil Service Reform.** (See Arthur's Administration.)

3. **The World's Columbian Exposition** was held at Chicago, to celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus. It opened May 1, 1893, and lasted six

months. The buildings were beautiful, and exhibits were shown by every nation. Over 27,000,000 people visited it.

#### **4. Bering Sea Controversy.**

The United States claimed the right to control the seal fisheries of Bering Sea, and to protect the seals from slaughter by the Canadians. A quarrel arose with England about this in Cleveland's second term, but it was settled by arbitration. The arbitrators decided that the rights of England and United States were equal, but they agreed on certain measures for the protection of the seal.

#### **McKinley's Administration.**

1. William McKinley, of Ohio, was elected by the Republican Party, serving from 1897 to 1901. In 1900 he was reelected.

#### **2. Annexation of Hawaii.**

At one time, the Hawaiian Islands were a kingdom with a native king. In 1894, they became a republic. Soon they asked to be annexed to the United States, and in 1898 Congress passed a bill annexing them. The Hawaiian Islands are a group in the Pacific Ocean, southwest of United States.

#### **3. War with Spain.**

**Cause:** — Cuba had been in revolt against Spain for a number of years. In McKinley's first term, General Weyler, the Spanish governor-general of Cuba, had waged the war with such cruelty that the indignation of United States was aroused. The battleship Maine, sent to Havana to protect Ameri-

cans there, was blown up by the explosion of a mine placed under it (February 15, 1898). By the explosion, 264 of the crew were killed. This aroused the indignation of the whole nation. Congress ordered Spain to remove her forces from Cuba, and declared the island independent. As Spain refused her assent to this, war resulted, beginning April 21, 1898.

(a) **The coast of Cuba was blockaded.**

(b) **Battle of Manila Bay.**

Commodore Dewey, leaving Hong Kong, sailed to Manila Bay. (Manila is in S. W. part of Luzon, on the China Sea. Luzon is the largest of the Philippine Islands.) He utterly destroyed the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montijo there, without any great injury to his own men or vessels, on May 1, 1898. The Olympia was Dewey's flagship.

(c) **Capture of Manila.**

General Merritt was sent from United States with an army to Manila, and after a short siege, the city was taken from the Spanish by a combined attack of the army and navy, on August 13, 1898.

(d) **Naval Battle of Santiago.**

When the Americans learned that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was in Santiago harbor (S. E. part of Cuba), Admiral Sampson blockaded them there for about six weeks. On July 3, Cervera tried to escape from the harbor, but the blockading fleet pursued them and destroyed the whole Spanish squadron, with little injury to the American ships or men. Commodore Schley of the Brooklyn and Captain Clark of the Oregon were very prominent in this battle. Cervera's flag ship was the Cristobal Colon.



**(e) Land Battle of Santiago.**

While the navy was blockading the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago, an American army under General Shafter was sent against the Spanish army there, in June 1898. The Spanish held a strong position outside Santiago on San Juan Hill, and in the village of El Caney. On July 1, after a severe battle, the Spanish were driven from these positions inside the town. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders rendered valuable service in the battle. After a siege of about two weeks, the Spanish under General Toral surrendered, July 14, 1898.

**(f) Treaty.**

The treaty was signed at Paris, in December, 1898. By it, Spain acknowledged the independence of Cuba, and gave Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands to the United States. For the Philippines, United States allowed Spain \$20,000,000.

In this war, England showed great sympathy for the cause of United States.

**(Note.** Guam is one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, east of Philippine Islands.

Philippine Islands are in the Pacific Ocean, southeast of China.

Porto Rico lies in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of the United States.)

**War in the Philippines.**

The natives under the leadership of Aguinaldo, early in 1899, began to fight the United States to gain their independence. There were many minor battles, in which the natives were usually defeated. The capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston in March,

1901, practically ended the war. The Philippines are governed by a civil governor appointed by the President of the United States. As soon as the people are fit for it, local self government will be given them. Some parts are governed by military rule.

### **Cuba.**

After the war ended in 1898, Cuba was occupied by an American army. General Wood was Military Governor of Cuba, and resided at Havana. In 1901, a Constitution for Cuba was adopted by delegates elected by the Cuban people. The Constitution provides for a Republican form of government. Although Cuba is independent, the framers of its Constitution were compelled by the United States to insert in it the **Platt Amendment**, passed by Congress. According to this, the United States is given the right to intervene to protect Cuba's independence or to secure order and liberty to it, if its own government cannot do so. It also gives United States certain naval stations in Cuba in order to protect it. In May, 1902, Cuba's first President, Tomas Palma, was inaugurated, and United States withdrew from all further rule over the island.

### **Death of the President.**

In September, 1901, President McKinley, while attending the Buffalo Exhibition, was shot by an Anarchist named Czolgosz, and died a week after the attack. **Theodore Roosevelt**, of New York, the Vice-President, succeeded him (1901).

### **Condition of the Country in 1901.**

- (a) The present number of states is 45.
- (b) The population by the census of 1900 is 76,000,000.

c) There has been a great increase in **commerce, manufacturing and agriculture** since the Civil War. The South has begun to manufacture extensively, although its main resource is still agriculture. To-day the United States is one of the leading commercial and manufacturing nations of the world.

(d) **Education** has made great progress since the Civil War. Schools are many and good, and education is free to all. The progress in **literature** has been marked. Newspapers and books have become extremely cheap. They are of great value in educating the people and in making them intelligent, and fit to govern themselves.

(e) The territories in the United States are Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The territories outside the United States are Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii. The colonies of United States are Philippine Islands, the islands of Guam and Tutuila (Samoan Group), and many smaller ones in the Pacific.

Each **territory** has a governor and judges appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate of United States. Each has a legislature elected by the people. Each territory except Alaska sends a delegate to Congress to represent there the interests of the territory, but not to vote.

**Indian Territory** is unorganized, being simply the home of various Indian tribes. The **colonies** have governors appointed by the President of the United States.

### Tariff Outline Review.

A tariff is a tax or duty on imported articles. It is of two kinds, high and low.

A high tariff or **protective tariff** is one which is intended to protect American manufactures by laying such a tax on imported goods as will make them more expensive than similar goods made here. It thus raises ample money for the support of the government.

A low tariff or a **tariff for revenue** aims to raise only enough money or revenue to provide for government expenses.

**Free trade** is a system by which no duties whatever are laid on imports. The expenses of the government are raised by other taxes, instead of by a tariff.

### **Tariff History.**

1. The first tariff was laid in Washington's Administration, being a part of Hamilton's plan to raise money. (Describe fully.)
2. A high Protective Tariff ("American System") was laid in John Quincy Adams's Administration. Henry Clay was the leader of the party favoring the "American System" while Jackson's party opposed it. (Describe fully.)
3. Trouble with South Carolina Nullifiers in Jackson's Administration (1832). As the South was an agricultural section, it had no manufactures to protect, and only wanted to get its goods as cheap as possible. (Describe fully.)
4. Clay's Tariff Compromise of 1833 gradually reduced the Tariff. (Describe fully.)
5. The American System was abolished by a low tariff for revenue only, passed in Polk's Administration. This low tariff continued until 1861.
6. A high tariff was passed in Lincoln's Administration (1861) to raise money for war needs.

7. Cleveland's Tariff ideas (1887). (Describe fully.)
8. McKinley Tariff (Reciprocity) in Harrison's Administration (1890). (Describe fully.)
9. Wilson Tariff, passed in Cleveland's second term, in 1894, although it was a Protective tariff, admitted wood, salt and lumber free of duty.
10. Dingley Tariff, passed 1897, was a protective tariff with higher duties than the Wilson Tariff.

### **Outline of Territory Acquired.**

(Describe fully, giving boundary, size, and telling how, when, and from whom acquired.)

1. Louisiana in Jefferson's Administration (1803).
2. Florida bought from Spain in Monroe's Administration (1819). Spain ceded Florida to England by Treaty of 1763, and England ceded it back to Spain by the Treaty of 1783.
3. Texas in Tyler's Administration (1845). (Texas stretched from the Rio Grande on the west to the Sabine River on the east, and from the Gulf of Mexico and Rio Grande on the south, to the Red River and Arkansas River on the north.)
4. Oregon in Polk's Administration (1846).
5. Mexican Cession in Polk's Administration (1848).
6. Gadsden Purchase in Pierce's Administration (1853).
7. Alaska in Johnson's Administration (1867).
8. Hawaii in McKinley's Administration (1898).
9. Porto Rico and Philippines in McKinley's Administration (1898).

(**Note.** The area of the Louisiana Purchase was over 20 times the size of Pennsylvania, Florida cession was  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times Pennsylvania, Texas is over 8 times Pennsylvania, Oregon country was over 5 times Pennsylvania, Mexican Cession was over 12 times Pennsylvania, Gadsden Purchase is about the size of Pennsylvania, Alaska is over 12 times Pennsylvania, Hawaiian Islands are about  $\frac{1}{7}$  the size of Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times Pennsylvania, and Porto Rico is about  $\frac{1}{12}$  the size of Pennsylvania.)

### **Outline of the Slavery Question.**

(Describe fully.)

1. Introduced at Jamestown, 1619, by Dutch traders.
2. Ordinance of 1787.
3. Invention of the Cotton-Gin in 1793.
4. Missouri Compromise in Monroe's Administration (1820).
5. Rise of the "Abolitionists" in Jackson's Administration (1832).
6. Formation of Abolitionist Party in Van Buren's Administration (1839).
7. Annexation of Texas in Tyler's Administration (1845).
8. Wilmot Proviso in Polk's Administration (1846.)
9. "Omnibus Bill" (Compromise of 1850) in Taylor's Administration.
10. Kansas-Nebraska Act in Pierce's Administration (1854).
11. Formation of the Republican Party in Pierce's Administration (1856).
12. Dred Scott Decision in Buchanan's Administration (1857).

13. John Brown's Raid in Buchanan's Administration (1859).
14. Emancipation Proclamation issued in Lincoln's Administration (1863).
15. Thirteenth Amendment passed in Johnson's Administration (1865).

### Some Political Parties of United States.

At the beginning of the Government there existed two parties. One was the **Federalist**, led by Washington and Hamilton. These believed in a strong central government. George Washington and John Adams were the two Federalist presidents. The opposing party was the **Anti-Federalists**, who opposed the Constitution. It soon died out.

Under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson a new party was formed, which he called the **Republican** Party, but it soon took the name of the **Democratic-Republican** Party. This party believed in the doctrine of State Rights. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were elected by this party. John Quincy Adams was elected President by the House of Representatives, as none of the candidates had a majority of the electoral votes. After 1824, this party was known simply as the **Democratic** Party. Andrew Jackson was the leader of the Democrats, and they believed in State Rights and opposed a protective tariff. This party exists to-day. The Presidents elected by this party were Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Cleveland.

The **Whig** Party was powerful between 1836 and 1850. The Whigs believed in a protective tariff, in a strong central government, and opposed the doctrine of State Rights. William Harrison and Zachary



Taylor were elected Whig Presidents, and each was succeeded by a Whig Vice-President.

The **Republican** Party was formed in 1856. It favored a protective tariff, a strong central government and it opposed the extension of slavery. Lincoln was the first President elected by the Republicans. The other Presidents elected by the Republicans were Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and McKinley.

### **Inventions.**

(Give use, name of inventor, and effect.)

1. Cotton-gin (Washington's Administration).
2. Steamboat (Jefferson's Administration).
3. Reaping Machine (Jackson's Administration).
4. Screw Propeller (Jackson's Administration).
5. Friction Matches (Jackson's Administration).
6. Telegraph (Tyler's Administration).
7. Sewing Machine (Polk's Administration).
8. Printing Press (Polk's Administration).
9. Atlantic Cable (Buchanan's Administration).
10. "Monitor" (Lincoln's Administration).
11. Telephone (Grant's Administration—Centennial).
12. Electric Light (Grant's Administration — Centennial).

### **Outline of Modes of Transportation.**

(Describe fully).

1. What little travel there was in early days was by horse or coach, along bad roads. Thus in 1766,

a line of stage coaches was begun that made the journey between New York and Philadelphia (about ninety miles) in two days.

2. Fulton's Steamboat and its effect. (See Jefferson's Administration).
3. National Road to the West. (See Monroe's Administration).
4. Erie Canal. (See Monroe's Administration).
5. Railroads. (See John Quincy Adams's and Jackson's Administrations).  
Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. (See Grant's Administration).
6. Electricity is now widely used in place of steam as a motor power. In 1880, at Edison's home, the first electric road was built. In 1888, in Richmond, Virginia, the first electric street railway was built. Now, they are found all over the United States.
7. The Automobile (1901) is becoming quite common for carriage and wagon purposes.

## **Education.**

The **New England Colonies** paid great attention to education. In 1647, Massachusetts had a law, providing free common-school education for every white child. The other New England colonies soon followed the lead of Massachusetts.

Higher education was also cared for. Thus, Harvard College (at Cambridge, Mass.) was founded in 1636, and Yale College (at New Haven, Conn.) in 1701.

The schools were far apart, and the instruction was very elementary. Books were poor and few in number, and the discipline was very severe.

### **Middle Colonies.**

In Pennsylvania, the Quakers gave much attention to education, and opened a school in Philadelphia the year the city was founded. Maryland had a free school in 1723. In the middle colonies, unlike New England, little public money was spent for schools, but there were many private schools. (Give character of schools as above.)

Higher education in Pennsylvania was provided for by Pennsylvania University (in Philadelphia) in 1755. (For modern schools, see Jackson's Administration).

### **Southern Colonies.**

Education received little attention in the Southern Colonies. Rich children were chiefly educated by tutors at home, or else they were sent to England to be educated. The poor children and the slaves received no education. After the Civil War, free education became much more general in the south.

### **Finances.**

#### **1. Revolution's Financial Affairs.**

The credit of the government, prior to the adoption of the Constitution, was very low, since it had no power to collect taxes. Hence its paper money soon become worthless. Robert Morris gave liberally to the government in order to carry on the Revolution, acting as Superintendent of Finance for United States from 1781 to 1784.

## 2. Hamilton's Plans.

After the Constitution had given Congress the power to collect taxes, Hamilton as Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, proposed paying the debt of the United States and of the States in full. He had Congress lay a tax on imported goods and on distilled liquors. By these means, the credit of the government was restored.

3. **The United States Bank** was established at Philadelphia, in 1791. In it was deposited the money belonging to the United States. Its charter expired in 1811, and it became the Bank of Stephen Girard. He patriotically advanced great sums to the government to enable it to carry on the war of 1812, when the money and credit of the government were exhausted. In 1816, Madison gave a second charter to the Bank of the United States.

4. **Bank Troubles in Jackson's and Van Buren's Administration.** (Describe fully.)

5. **Issue of Paper Money in Lincoln's Administration.** (Describe fully.)

6. **Resumption of Specie Payments in Hayes's Administration.** (Describe fully).



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